Regular monthly meetings of the Town Council and Court of Probate, *second Monday* in every month, at 1 p. m.

Regular monthly meeting of the School Committee will be hereafter held on the *Second Saturday* of each month, except January, April, July and October, when they will be held on the Second Monday, all at 10 a. m.

Justice Court, *every Saturday* at 10 a. m.

Peace Dale Congregational Church—Rev. Geo. W. Fisher, Pastor. Seats free. Morning service at 11, evening service at 7. Sunday School concert on the 3d Sunday evening of each month, at 6½.

Presbyterian Service will be held in the Presbyterian Church every Sabbath morning at 10.45 and 8 p.m. Seats frae.

The Narragansett Times.

WAKEFIELD, MARCH 10, 1876.

Advertisements new this week.

Harness-making.	Wm. F. Graham.
New Carriage Shop.	Gould & Dixon.
Colt for Sale,	P. O. Littlefield.
Hay for Sale,	B. E. Babcock.
Seeds.	B. M. Watson.
Dry Goods,	Ladd & Davis.
Annual Meeting W. Ins. for Savings.	
Administrators Sale.	
Probate Notice.	

The New York Sun publishes a fac-simile of a memorandum which accompanied a watch presented to Mrs. President Grant by Rufus Ingalls, and which cost nearly $5000. Some time afterwards Quartermaster General Meigs was sent on an extended European tour, and Ingalls from an obscure position was made Quartermaster General.

A terrible fire in the House of Refuge of the Little Sisters of the Poor in Brooklyn, N. Y., occurred on Tuesday morning last, by which eighteen of the inmates met with death in its most agonizing form.

New Jersey has elected George M. Wright, a Rhode Island man for State Treasurer.

In our brief notice last week of the Lyceum entertainment, the names of Mr. George Booth and Miss Booth were inadvertently omitted. Both took a leading part in the program.

Political.—The Rhode Island State Republican Convention for the nomination of State officers and the election of delegates to the National Convention is called for March 23d.

Bro. Orin S. Gardner, of Providence, will preach at Doct. Waite's corner Sunday, April 2nd, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Taking a Drink.—Wm. H. Anderson will lecture on this subject in Peace Dale Hall on Wednesday evening, 15th inst., at 7¾ o'clock.

Mr. Anderson is an able and interesting speaker, and as this will be a free lecture, we think the gentleman will have a full house.

We have failed to receive the initial number of Doc. Irving Watson's ponderously-named South Kingstown paper, which was announced to be issued on the 3d of March. Was the name too much for it?—*Westerly Weekly.*

Our neighbor's disappointment shows that the Doctor's ponderous title made at least an impression on somebody's credulity.

A correspondent in another column very properly calls attention to the location of the Wakefield Depot. His suggestions have possibly been drawn out from the rumor afloat that certain influence is at work to locate the depot on the north side of the mill-pond. We cannot believe that such an absurd notion was ever entertained by any of the directors. The proper place for the depot is right in front of Wright & Clarke's drug store. There, it will be central and where several roads intersect. The north road will be equally accommodated by the Peace Dale depot. One thing is sure, the traffic of this neighborhood will never come across the pond.

The Providence Journal with its usual candor (?) traces the cause of Belknap's stealing to the fact that he was at one time a Democrat, and that the latter, as a party, originated the rebellion, and finally comes to the conclusion that the South is to blame for all the corruption now being divulged at Washington. What pitable nonsense this to present to intelligent readers.

The Wakefield corresponpent of the Providence Journal, who is in the habit of sending to that unprincipled sheet a great deal of trashy twaddle, has been obliged, in yesterday's issue, to take back some of his unreliable statements on railroad matters.

The month of March this year has been inaugurated by mild and genial weather. The fierce and cutting blasts of northwest winds, which have made this month so much dreaded, are agreeably missed. And we hope the merry little warblers of the forests—the harbingers of sunshiny days—which can now be heard in the early morning, have not come too soon. We like to listen to their cheerful notes.

One of the most remarkable circumstances connected with the Belknap stealing is that the facts were published in full in the *Tribune* in 1872, with names and figures precisely as now published. And it is alleged that the facts have been brought to the knowledge of the government at Washington several times by letter, but apparently without exciting the suspicion of the President. It is now alleged that the Secretary of War has removed officers of the army to distant posts, to cover up these and similar transactions and has secured the punishment and degradation of those who acted as informers against him.

New potatoes, green peas and strawberries are what they are having for dinner in New Orleans now.

There will be a partial eclipse of the moon on Friday. As it is visible throughout the United States, those of our readers who take sufficient interest in such matters to rise at twenty-five minutes past twelve at night and remain up till twenty-five minutes past two, will have an opportunity of seeing the performance to its close without charge.

A Providence undertaker, assisted by two laborers, was carrying a coffin supposed to contain all that was left of Patrick Rafferty. A violent knock from the inside of the coffin produced a scattering from around it, and when Patrick Rafferty rolled out on the ground and surveyed the scene he was all that was left of the procession.—*Worcester Press.*

The administration of President Grant will be recorded in the future history of the United States as one of the most corrupt and demoralizing governments ever imposed upon a free people. It has been, and still is, in our opinion, the most irresponsible goverement in the world—with perhaps one exception, and that is Russia. But in honesty and integrity the Czar has the advantage. The recent developments at the White House and in the war office prove conclusively that the so called Government transcends in its thieving propensities the famous Den of Thieves. The latter numbered only forty; the plunderers who swear fealty to the President and who steal public money are named legion. The Secretary of War and his minions have been peddling the government offices to the highest bidder, the sellers faring sumptuously every day on the proceeds thus extorted from poor soldiers and the public generally. And all this corruption has grown up under the fostering care and protection of President Grant, who, it would seem, thinks that his first if not sole duty is to enrich himself and his cronies from the people's money. Grant's official example is vicious and demoralizing. Ever since his first inauguration he has evinced a most striking affinity for rogues and men of low tastes. We doubt if in all his thousands of office holders enough honest men could be found to equal the small number of righteous required to save Sodom. There can be no stronger proof of Grant's complicity in the frauds now being exposed than the readiness he has shown to screen his guilty friends from legal punishment. It was by his interference that Babcock escaped conviction. He knew that Belknap was a thief, yet he accepted his resignation to save him from impeachment, and now to crush out all further investigation he threatens that all persons giving information of the wrong doing of officials shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law! The New York Evening Post truthfully remarks on this point: "It (the administration) forgets that bribery and conspiracy, in the nature of the cases, are crimes which can only be proved by those who are more or less implicated. A murderer, a burglar and a thief may be seen by other persons, and be convicted on independent testimony; but rogues who conspire together, rogues who give and receive bribes, rogues who agree to share in public plunder, do not commonly expose their deeds to observation. They are themselves their only confidants; and if their secrets are ever to be ascertained, if their plottings are ever to be revealed, it must be by one or the other telling upon his fellow. Now, to threaten them all with indiscriminate slaughter is to warn them all to a stricter secresy. In this sense, the apparently virtuous instruction to let no guilty man escape becomes an instruction to every guilty man to keep his mouth shut."

Mr. Bowen's Real Position.—Mr Bowen has been subjected to considerable hostile criticism in various quarters because of the vagueness of his charges against Mr. Beecher and his persistent withholding of the names of the other parties implicated. His statement submitted to the Plymouth Examining Committee, and finally published in full is a minute and circumstantial statement of crimes charged against Mr. Beecher, which has at least a truthful appearance, and which, if false, might easily be proven by the parties named in it—Mr. Claflin, Mr. Freeland and Mr. Johnson, all of whom are Mr. Beecher's warm friends. Mr. Bowen's rehearsal of what he has done for Plymouth Church shows that he has something at stake in that church as well as Mr. Beecher; and his statement of what he has done for Mr. Beecher shows that his conduct has not been altogether malignant. His particularity of accusations is simply horrible, and the only point at which it is wanting is the omission of names and dates. On this point there is something that ought to be borne in mind. When Mr. Bowen met Plymouth Church on Wednesday evening he reiterated his desire to keep secret the names of the women implicated by the statements he had to make. He then made the following proposition, which we quote from the verbatim report of the proceedings:

"It is certainly no benefit to me to be silent; but I must and will protect the names of other persons to the best of my power. But if you still demand all names particulars, and if Mr. Beecher demands them—do you, Sir? (Turning to Mr. Beecher.)

Mr. Beecher—When you get through I will answer the question.

Mr. Bowen (continuing)—But if you still demand all the names and particulars, and if Mr. Beecher demands them I will do this: I will to-night, at this moment, meet Mr. William McKay, A. H. Gargut and S. V. White alone or in the presence of Mr. Beecher, in the adjoining room, and there give to them the facts in my possession which long ago convinced me Mr. Beecher is an adulterer. I shall only require that these gentlemen shall preserve the names and identifying circumstances secret; and I shall make no request of them for any action in the case, leaving that to their discretion and to yours. Will you accept this offer?"

Here was an offer on Mr. Bowen's part to go before a committee of Mr. Beecher's friends, and *in Mr. Beecher's presence*, and give the names and particulars which have been sought for with so much appearance of eagerness. The offer was fair to all parties; why was it not accepted? Until this question can be satisfactorily answered, a cloud must rest upon the sincerity of the Plymouth church proceedings. Here were the "bottom facts" almost reached, but Mr. Beecher refused to go farther. Why?—*Boston Journal.*

Town Council.

March 6, 1876.

Members all present.

The new voting lists were presented to the council by the Town Clerk and canvassed by the board, and the usual number ordered posted as by law required.

J. G. Perry was appointed committee and authorized to procure sufficient type, in addition to that now owned by the town, for setting up both the freehold and general voting lists for the use of the town to save the time and expense of resetting the type and changing it from one list for the other, and insure more perfect lists.

A written statement signed by Sally A. Healy representing that she had been overtaxed in the last assessment by mistake, &c., and praying that said tax may be remitted, upon consideration it was voted the same be referred to the town at the next town meeting for disposal.

Claims of sundry persons for damage to their sheep, &c., by dogs, to the amount of about one hundred and sixty dollars were presented, and referred to committee on accounts for examination and recommendation.

The following accounts were allowed and ordered paid out of the town treasury, and that the clerk draw his orders thereon for the same, viz:—

To Wm. C. Caswell for coal delivered to Mrs. Cooper per order Overseer of Poor,	$11,74
To Azel Noyes for use of his team to move Wm. Grinnell, per request Overseer of Poor,	3,00
To Samuel P. Tucker for wood furnished George Tourgee, per order Overseer of Poor,	10,50
To C. W. Wilcox for his services as officer of Trial Justice Court last year,	25,00
To L. A. Briggs for repairs on highway bridges in district No. 25,	25,60

Court of Probate.

The inventory of the personal estate of Samuel S. Tucker, deceased, amounting to $1635.32 was allowed and ordered recorded.

Notice was ordered on the settlement of the administration account of the administrator on the estate of Samuel S. Eldred, late of this town, deceased.

The account of Cyrus B. Champlin, Guardian on the estate of Mary Babcock, was allowed and ordered recorded

Adjourned to next Monday at 1 P. M., for general business.

Belknap's Statute Offense. The provision of statute law which Secretary Belknap violated appears in the Revised Statutes, as follows (sec. 1871):

Every member of Congress, or any officer or agent of the Government, who, directly or indirectly, takes, receives, or agrees to receive, any money, property, or any other valuable consideration whatever, from any person, for procuring, or aiding to procure, any contract, office or place from the Government or any department thereof, or from any officer of the United States, for any person whatever, or for giving any such contract, office or place to any person whomsoever, and every person who, directly or indirectly, offers or agrees to give, or gives or bestows any money, property or other valuable consideration whatever for the procuring or aiding to procure any such contract, office or place, and every member of Congress who, directly or indirectly, takes, receives or agrees to receive any money, property or other valuable consideration whatever, after his election as such member, for his attention to services, action, vote or decision, on any question, matter, cause or proceeding which may then be pending, or may by law, or under the constitution, be brought before him in his official capacity, or in his place, as such member of Congress, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not more than two years, and fined not more than $10,000. Any such contract or agreement may, at the option of the President, be declared absolutely null and void, and any member of Congress or officer convicted of a violation of this section shall moreover, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit or trust under the Government of the United States."

Mr. Editor.—I saw an article in the Times of February 25th from the pen of J. H. Tefft, stating the additional cost of building the railroad over Kingston, and what it would cost to build it by the way of Tefft hill route, and also estimating the cost of a station at Kingston and what we have agreed to raise for that purpose; then how much land damage we are willing to give, and are willing to do still more. Then he asks the question, what good reason there can be for not having the Kingston route? When I saw the article it made me think of what is called the parable of the ten Virgins we read of in the Bible. We Kingston folks are a little too late—the door is shut. It seems as though we have had time enough to get oil in our lamps, for the railroad has been in agitation for years, but we have been slumbering and sleeping until there was a cry made for the stockholders to meet at Peace Dale Hall, then we arose to go in but we had no oil. Now while we have been to get our oil the route has been decided and we are shut out. And now, Brother Tefft, it is too late for us to ask this question when we see our citizens and visitors from other parts of the world passing and repassing on the railroad. Now, brethern in affliction, perhaps the best thing that we can do is to confess we are a little too late, and try to get as many rides on the cars as we can at free cost.

A Reader of the Times.

Wakefield Depot.

The depot at Wakefield on the Narragansett Pier Railroad should be as accessible as possible to the village proper, Columbia Corner, Point Judith, and the Backside, (as it is commonly called.) It should be so situated that no train would have to stand across any street, occasioning an unneccesary and unpleasant blockade of travel. The switch also should be arranged in avoidance of streets. This description of obstruction occurred frequently at the old Kingston station, causing delay and annoyance, and in inclement weather, discomfort. Both the passenger and freight depots should possess sufficient room around them to accomplish whatever business is required, to operate teams easily without extending into or interfering with a town road, and to secure an ample allowance for future enlargement of the buildings in order to facilitate the inevitable expansion of railroad traffic.

The depot wants to be where the teaming interest will derive the greatest benefit. The Wakefield Mills have a considerable in their freighting arrivals and departures, and the greater part consisting of a heavy nature. If they are rightly favored in this respect, the stores—most of them being in close proximity—partake of the same advantage. A very good and increasing business is transacted at Armstrong and Columbia Corner, and a depot meeting the demands of Wakefield would satisfy and be convenient to these enterprising places, and would be cheerfully patronized by the Backside people, and admirably provide for Point Judith, as there could be a direct approach upon the new avenue recently opened by the generosity of J. P. Robinson and others. It can be readily discerned that the Wakefield depot is an important one, and entitled to care and discretion in its selection.

Engineer.

High School Question.

This question of so much value seems to be dispensed with for awhile upon a very unwise and unreasonable foundation. One seems to be the location, the other a right to lawfully outlay the bequest. It was given to the town, not a certain portion of the town, for educational purposes. It is not reasonable for the extremities of the town to expect its location there. But it is reasonable that it must be placed somewhere.

The Town Council of this town has been very lenient with its power to respond to nearly every call from bound up localities to provide them more suitable accommodations for travel. It seems now, unless an influx of population or wealth or some valuable discovery arises in some remote portion of the town, there are sufficient roads to reach every vicinity. Suppose now the Town Council should deem it necessary to appropriate money for the erection of a school house instead of a road, would it not be an appropriation gloriously laid out, not only a benefit for the present generation but for many generations yet to come. The interest upon the bequest that fell to us from that honored millionaire and the tuition fee of the pupils would be sufficient to pay the expense of teachers, wood, &c. The site most central for its erection would be a few rods west of Dockray corner, Wakefield. The large dwelling that stands upon the corner could be very readily made into a boarding house for the accommodation of scholars. A costly built college at present is unnecessary.

A Tax Payer.

In Rhode Island the Republicans hold undisputed control through an arrangement which very perfectly illustrates the tendency of that party. One-fourth of the entire population is disfranchised. The voting is limited to native-born citizens and those born in Africa of African parents. If this law were repealed Rhode Island would be a Democratic State. But we have yet to hear the first protest against the monstrous injustice from an organ of Republican opinion. In order to further contract the suffrage, no man—not even a native-born citizen—is allowed to vote in Rhode Island until he has paid a dollar for the privelege. Where the chances of birth and the accidents of fortune control the ballot box we are not looking for any triumphs for the people.—*Utica Observer.*

Grant and Belknap.

Capt. G. T. Robinson, now of Baltimore, and formerly of the Tenth United States Cavalry, was stationed at Fort Sill for four years, and while there ascertained clearly the facts upon which Wm. W. Belknap has now been driven from the War Department. More than a year ago he went to Washington personally to lay these facts befoae the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, but they would not hear him. He also took care that the same facts should be made known to President Grant. These charges, moreover, were made by him not upon his own authority only, but were fortified by an affidavit from Evans, the real post trader at Fort Sill, to whom Marsh, the briber of Belknap, had sold the privilege for which he paid Belknap $6,000 a year.

Capt. Robinson states that he first communicated these facts to President Grant early in 1873; that he renewed the communication in 1874; and finally sent them to him for the last time in 1875, submitting all the evidence and giving the names of witnesses by whom the whole case could be proved.

When Belknap tendered his resignation on Thursday, for the plain purpose of endeavoring to escape impeachment and punishment for his crime, President Grant accepted it immediately "with great regret." Could there be a clearer case of an officer of the Government deliberately aiding a criminal to escape the justice of the law? And taking this circumstance together with the fact that for three years Gen. Grant has know of Belknap's offence, and yet has kept him in office and in power, what must be the opinion of any sensible mind respecting Grant's real relation to this terrible case?—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Springfield, Mass., *Republican* of February 18th says: "The Leverett farmers get $4 per cord for their pine saplings delivered at the box factory; hay is selling for $17 per ton; good hard wood for $4 per cord, and soft wood for from $2 75 to $3, delivered. Wood has not been so cheap for many years. Potatoes are worth 50 cents per bushel, apples $2 50 per barrel, and butter sells for 25 cents per pound, and eggs for about the same per dozen."

"Leap Year!" said he as he threw himself indolently upon the lounge, "Oh, don't I wish I was a pretty, fascinating stunner of a girl! I'd have all my clothes cut after the "Domestic Fashions" and just heap the style on. And wouldn't I pile on the duds and wear a big bustle! Oh no. HI? OUCH!" and just here his father, as he led him out by the ear, said, "Young man, if you don't climb out'n this and make a big bustle in the neighborhood of that wood pile I'll fix you so's you couldn't wear a bustle for a month."

The New York *Sun* truthfully remarks:—For a number of years past Henry B. Anthony of Rhode Island has been a sort of nullity in the Senate. While honorable Republicans and Democrats have been battling against the corrupt combinations of which Grant is the central figure, Anthony has stood quietly by, giving Grantism his vote and his influence, except when the battle waxed too warm, and then he retired to the coat room or the restaurant. As chairman of the committee on printing, he is responsible for much extravagance, if not for absolute peculation. Within a few weeks a General Assembly is to be elected in Rhode Island, which will choose Anthony's successor. He will have been Senator for eighteen years when his present term expires, and he wishes to serve another term. At home he has made some grave mistakes. He has alienated the license party, which carried the General Assembly last year, and the Democrats are arrayed almost solidly against him. Burnside, whose election Anthony resisted to the last moment, has no sympathy for his colleague, and the Sprague, who still control their factories, will spare no effort to defeat him. Henry B. Anthony represents the old, unyielding conservatism of Rhode Island. He is the champion of aristocracy in his native State, and the friend of Grantism in Washington. His defeat would be a benefit to Rhode Island and to the Union.

A Providence Failure.

The Providence *Sun* says that Rufus Waterman, heretofore considered a man of great wealth, has failed. Waterman recently resigned his position as Vice President of the Providence Institution for Savings. The *Sun* says: "The resignation is the result of a series of developments as startling almost as those which recently shook the society of Boston and Worcester." Waterman is intimately connected with the Brown and Ives families, and was a large stockholder of the Providence Tool Company, which recently suspended with a lucrative contract on hand. It is said that Henry Waterman, treasurer at Georgiaville, is short in his accounts to the amount of $40,000 and has borrowed largely on worthless collaterals.

Rail Road.

Editor of the Times.

I would most respectfully inquire if the signature of E. R. Potter to an article that appeared in your issue of March 3d, under the above heading, was a forgery?

Stockholder in the *so-called* Narragansett Pier Rail Road.

March 4, 1876.

Kingston, March 4, 1876.

To the Narragansett Pier R. R. Co.,

We have made an offer of $13.500 to meet what we understood to be the additional expense of building on the Kingston Route, besides $1500 for a depot, and giving in nearly all the land damages on this end.

The last reason we have heard of for not building on this route is that it can not be completed by the 1st. of July. We have seen your chief contractor and he says he will put on additional force enough to finish it by July 1st., for $4500, in addition to the former estimate. The land damages to be given in we think would be be estimated by Commissioners or a jury at $4000; but putting them at $2500, which is very low, we will add $2500 in money, which will be more than what is asked, and we will furnish any necessary guaranty that the stock shall be taken and paid for. Mr. J. P. Robinson informs us by letter that he will be glad to do anything he can to meet the wishes of the Kingston people for a change of route.

Yours, E. R. POTTER.

YAUGOO.

In Memoriam,

On the death of Lilla B., only child and daughter of John B. and Mary A. Rose, who fell quietly asleep in her Saviour's arms on Sunday, Feb. 6, at the early age of 7 years and 4 months. To know Lilla was to love her, and the writer feels that he cannot do her justice in speaking of her noble qualities. She was a member of our Sabbath School and took an active part in all our monthly concerts, speaking clear and distinct, gaining for her many friends. As well as being a bright and intelligent child she was always cheerful and happy, little seen in a child of her years. Her sickness, which was diptheria, was short but very severe, but she bore it all with patience and submission, trying to cheer those who kindly and parentally watched over her last hours with these words, that she was going home to Heaven, and but a few short hours before her dissolution, as she kissed those on earth she loved good-bye, she told them that she saw little Annie beckoning to her on the other shore, who but a few weeks had passed on before her and was one of her playmates. While we feel it is our loss and their gain, we comfort ourselves with these words: "Suffer little children to come unto Me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Thou art gone from us, Lilla,
Gone to that better home.
Gone where thou wished to go,
To join the angel throng.

But O! we miss thee, Lilla,
Miss thee around our home;
Miss thee in our Sabbath School,
And in places where we go.

We miss thy prattling tongue,
We miss thy laughing eyes—
Thy thousand winsome ways,
Are they forever gone?

Thou art with Jesus, angel Lilla,
Safe, safe within His fold.
O keep her blessed Jesus
Till we all shall join the throng.

F. O. L.

An Immense Poultry Yard.—A. B. Robeson, of Greene, Chenango County, N. Y., has an immense poultry yard. He keeps 6000 ducks, 4000 turkeys, 1200 hens. They consume daily sixty bushels of corn, two barrels of meal, two barrels of potatoes, and a quantity of charcoal. He has twelve buildings for his fowls, from 100 to 200 feet long, 14 feet wide, and 7 feet under the eaves, with a door in each end of them. He says there is money in poultry, and he thinks he can make out of his 6000 ducks enough to pay for his egg-house, which cost $7000. He intends to keep a great many more next season, and has agents out all over the country buying up poultry and eggs.

The largest feet known to history must be those of the Maryland editor who writes: "We black our boots with 15,000,000 boxes of domestic blacking a year."

A judge in Monmouth county, N. J., once cautioned an old negro who had been acquitted not to be found in bad company again. "Much 'blige to yo' Marsa," he replied, "I allus 'spect you adwise; but de fact am, Marsa, dat good company and bad company look so much alike dat dis niggah can't tell de difference until he git right in 'em!"

DIED.

In Salem, Oregon, Feb. 12th., 1876, of typhoid fever, Lucy Ann, wife of James T. Worthley, and daughter of P. P. and Rebecca M. Partelow, aged 44 years.

In this town, March 5th., Winifred Ryan, aged 55 years.

Before your Lungs begin to Fester, stop the cough that may otherwise destroy you, with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

CANCER Successfully Treated, without use of knife or Caustics. Dr. A. H. Brown, New Haven, Conn. Send two postage stamps, Correspondence from Physicians solicited.

Children Cry for Castoria. It is as pleasent to take as honey, and is absolutely harmless. It is sure to expel worms, cure wind colic, regulate the bowels and stomach, and overcome irritability caused by rash or cutting teeth. It is a perfect substitute for Castor Oil, and for Costiveness in young or old there is nothing in existence so effective and reliable.

The latest, greatest, and most reliable remedy ever put together by medical science for Rheumatism, Wounds, Swellings, Burns Caked Breast, &c., is the Centaur Liniment. There are two kinds. What the White Liniment is for the human family, the Yellow Centaur Liniment is for spavined, lame and strained horses and animals.

Pyle's Dietetic Saleratus.—Universally acknowledged the best in use. Each pound bears the name of James Pyle. None genuine without. a48v11y

Lyon's Kathairon prevents the Hair from falling out or turning gray, renews its growth, and give strength and vigor. It is delightfully perfumed, and makes a splendid dressing. It is the cheapest and most desirable Hair Tonic ever produced. Used by the elite. Price only 50 cts.

☞ *To Persons Visiting New York or the Centennial.*

The Grand Union Hotel, New York, opposite the Grand Central Depot, has over 350 elegantly furnished rooms. Elevator, steam, and all modern improvements. European plan. Carriage hire is saved, as baggage is taken to and from the Depot, free of expense. The Restaurants supplied with the best. Guests can live better for less money at the GRAND UNION, than at any other first class hotel. Stages and cars pass the Hotel constantly to all parts of the city, and to Philadelphia Depot.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Important to

FARMERS AND OTHERS.

WM. F. GRAHAM,

Respectfully announces to the Farmers of South Kingstown, and all owners of horses, that he has opened the old Harness making stand in Felten's Building, Wakefield, where he is now prepared to make all kinds of

HARNESSES TO ORDER,

on very reasonable terms.

A good assortment of

BLANKETS,
HALTERS,
SURSINGLES,
WHIPS,
COMBS,
BRUSHES,
&c.,

will be kept on hand and sold at moderate prices.

Repairing promptly attended to.

Every effort will be made to suit customers, both in punctuality and quality of work.

A share of public patronage is solicited.

March 1, 1876

Rocky Brook Still Alive!

Another New Carriage Shop.

(Opposite J. S. Barber's Store.)

The undersigned respectfully inform the public of South Kingstown that they have formed a co-partnership under the firm name of

GOULD & DIXON,

for the purpose of carrying on the business of building and repairing Carriages of all kinds.

An assortment of Carriage maker's supplies always on hand and for sale on reasonable terms.

All work entrusted to us will receive immediate attention, and satisfaction guaranteed.

HENRY A. GOULD,
JOHN T. DIXON.

Rock Brook, March 2, 1876. 3m 34

To Let.—Premises in the Times Building, suitable for office or business. Apply at this office.

For Sale, a 4 year-old Colt.
P. O. Littlefield.
Boston Neck.

For Sale, 3 tons of Hay in barn.
Brenton E. Babcock.

Administrator's Sale.

Will be sold at Public Auction on the premises, April 12, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described property belonging to the late Patrick Coleman of South Kingstown, one lot of land situated in or near the village of Wakefield, containing about one acre, and bounded as follows—Easterly on the Road, Southerly on land of Martin Quinn, Westerly and Northerly on land of Elisha Watson. Conditions made known at time of sale.

ATTMORE ROBINSON, Adm'r.

Wakefield, March 8, 1876.

Wakefield Institution for Savings.

The Annual Meeting of the Corporate members of this Institution, for the election of officers, will be held at the Wakefield National Bank, Thursday March 16th, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M.

D. M. C. STEDMAN, Secretary.

March 6, 1876.

Clerk's Office, Court of Probate,
South Kingstown R. I. March 6, 1876.

Notice is hereby given for all persons interested to appear before the Court of Probate of said South Kingstown, to be holden at the Court House, in said town, on the Second Monday of next month, at 1 p. m. and be heard on the settlement of the account of an Administrator on the of Samuel S Eldred, Esq., late of this town, dec'd.

By order of said Court,
JOHN G. PERRY, Clerk.